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A. Leo Knott.

A
HISTORY OF MARYLAND

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Encyclopedia Americana.

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HISTORY OF MARYLAND

ITS AGRICULTURE, PRODUCTS, COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES AND STATISTICS.

BY

A. LEO KNOTT.

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Maryland is one of the 13 Original States and was the seventh to join the Union. It is on the South Atlantic coast, between lat. 37° 53' and 39° 43' N., and lon. 75° 4' and 79° 33' W. It is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania and Delaware, east by Delaware and the Atlantic Ocean, and south and west by Virginia. The extreme length of the State from east to west is 240 miles; its width from north to south is 125 miles. The total area is 12,210 square miles, land surface, 9,880 square miles; water surface, 2,350 square miles. The number of incorporated cities, towns, and villages is 98. Population (1900) 1,488,044. Capital, Annapolis. Baltimore is the chief commercial city and financial centre.

Topography.—The most marked physiographic feature of Maryland is its division by

the Chesapeake Bay into two unequal parts known as the Eastern and Western Shores. Into this bay many affluents pour their waters. On the Eastern Shore the principal rivers are the Elk, the Sassafras, the Chester, the Choptank, Nanticoke, Wicomico, and Pocomoke; on the Western Shore the C&P, the Patuxent, and the Potomac. At the head of the Bay the Susquehanna River draining a large section of New York and the whole of Central Pennsylvania, brings its tribute of waters gathered from a hundred streams to freshen the inland sea. This body of water exercises a most genial and tempering influence on the climate of the bordering region. The winters are short and rarely severe. The average temperature of this part of the State is in summer 75.5; winter, 36.9; for the

year, 55.6. The soil of this section is of a light loam, favorable to the production of all the cereals, and all kinds of fruits and vegetables in great abundance. The average elevation of the land above tide-water of this coastal region is about 50 feet in the lower part, and 100 feet in the upper part of the Eastern Shore; and about 125 feet in the peninsula part of the Western Shore, that is, that part of the State lying between the Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River. In the central or northern part of the State lying between the upper waters of the Bay and the Blue Ridge Mountains, the elevation is from 300 to 400 feet above tide-water, increasing to 600 and 700 feet, as it stretches from the bay shore to the mountains in the western part of the State. This part of the State is undulating in its surface, is intersected by numerous streams, some of very considerable size, as the Gunpowder, the Patuxent, the Patuxent, the Monocacy, Great Pipe Creek, the Antietam, and the Conococheague. These streams, generally called falls by the early settlers of this region on account of their rapid descent from the uplands, furnish abundant water power for manufacturing purposes. This region is also intersected by several ridges of an elevation of about 800 feet, dividing the country into rich and fertile valleys. This section is traversed by the Blue Ridge range of mountains, some of whose peaks are from 2,000 to 2,400 feet high. The great Appalachian chain passes through the western part of the State, through Allegany and Garrett counties. The highest peak of this range is Backbone Mountain in Garrett County, 3,700 feet high. Other peaks range from 1,500 to 3,500 feet in elevation.

Geology.—The geological formations vary with the surface elevations. The southern section of both the eastern and western shores is alluvial; north of the alluvial deposit is a Tertiary formation; northwest of this come metamorphic rocks; west of them a wide belt of Silurian and Devonian formation; and still farther west Carboniferous strata beginning at Cumberland. In the Tertiary we find marl in abundance; in the metamorphic rocks gneiss, granite, limestone, and iron; in the Carboniferous extensive veins of bituminous coal of the best quality. Over 200 kinds of marble have been found in the State, some of them equal to the Italian marbles.

Mineral Resources.—Maryland is rich in mineral resources. Iron ore is extensively distributed throughout the western part of the State, and in the northern part of the Eastern Shore, and is of good quality for casting and other purposes. The iron industry is of early origin. Forges and furnaces were in operation in the colony as early as 1649, and their products were used in the province and sometimes exported to other colonies. Limestone also abounds throughout the middle and western parts of the State, furnishing a valuable fertilizer and an excellent material for roadbeds, for both of which purposes it is extensively used. Clay and kaolin of an excellent quality for bricks, tiles, and water mains and for pottery use, are found in great abundance throughout this region, especially in Harford and Baltimore counties. Baltimore brick ranks high for building purposes in fineness and durability. Of building stone there is a great variety and of

superior quality in Maryland. Marble, granite, gneiss and sandstone are found abundantly in Harford, Baltimore, Howard, Carroll, and Montgomery counties. The white marble of Baltimore County is of a high character and reputation for monumental and building purposes, and for more than fifty years has been extensively used for public structures, churches, and private buildings in Washington, Baltimore, and other cities. The monoliths in front of the Capitol at Washington are from these quarries. The noble shaft erected by the nation to the father of his country was constructed almost wholly of this material. There are extensive quarries of granite and gneiss in Harford and Howard counties, which are profitably worked. Variegated marbles of a superior quality and susceptible of a high finish are found in Frederick County. There are immense and almost inexhaustible deposits of coal and iron in Allegany and Garrett counties. The coal is of the rich, semi-bituminous variety, especially valuable for its steam-producing quality. The famous George's Creek Big Vein, 14 feet thick, is located just west of Cumberland. The total value of the mineral product of Maryland in 1900, including coal, iron, clay, and building stones, was \$8,653,000. Coal heads the list with a value of \$5,000,000; brick and tile follow with a value of \$1,100,000.

Agriculture.—In the Colonial period agriculture was the principal employment of the people. Along the shores of the Bay and the rivers emptying into it, plantations were large and were cultivated by slave labor. Tobacco was the staple crop for which there was generally an active demand in the European markets on account of its quality. This led to an extensive commerce for that period, and brought wealth to the planters. Tobacco was for a long time the currency of the Colonies. Debts, dues, and fines were paid in that currency. The constant cultivation of this plant gradually exhausted the soil. The planters took up new land, which, in time, underwent the same process of deterioration. The growth was discouraged. Fertility has been restored to these impoverished soils by the application of guano and other fertilizers; and other kinds of crops are raised, and the average yield of wheat per acre in some sections is as large as the average is in some of the Western States. Tobacco is still cultivated largely, and a State inspection of it is made. But the crops are much more diversified, wheat and corn being the principal ones. In the central and northern parts of the State, the soil is of a clayey nature and very fertile. Carroll, Frederick, and Washington counties contain some of the best farming lands in the United States. The soil is rich, and the yield of wheat and corn per acre is large. The lands in Baltimore, Harford, and Montgomery counties are of the same general character, producing abundantly the same cereals, and also heavy vegetable and fruit crops for the markets and for canning purposes. Their proximity to large cities and the facilities they possess by railroad transportation make vegetable, truck, and dairy farming very profitable. Throughout the coastal region vacant land can be bought at from \$5 to \$10 and \$15 per acre; with improvements farms can be bought for from \$20 to \$35 per acre. In the central and northern sections there is very little vacant land. But good farming lands in this

region can be bought for from \$50 to \$100 and \$125 per acre with improvements. In 1900, the total number of farms in Maryland was 40,012. Of this number 29,313 were cultivated by the owners; 15,447 by tenants; 1,052 by managers. The total value of the farms with buildings was \$175,178,310. The average value of land per acre was \$23.28. The amount realized on the large crops in 1900, that is for wheat, corn, oats, rye, tobacco, etc., was \$20,814,371, and from fruit, vegetables, and truck farms was \$15,105,620, making a total value of farm products \$35,000,000. The estimated value of the buildings \$54,810,760, and the value of animal products, \$13,000,877.

The forest trees are principally pine, chestnut, oak (with three varieties, white, black, and red), hickory, and walnut. The staple fruit crops are peach and apple, which cover many thousands of acres. Maryland peaches, fresh and canned, are exported to all quarters of the country. Tomatoes, melons, small fruits, and all kinds of vegetables are cultivated on the Eastern Shore and sent to the markets of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. The mountains still contain deer; and wild geese and swans are found in large numbers at the proper season on the Bay and its tributaries, as well as woodcock, grouse, partridge, and turkeys. Immense flocks of wild ducks of various species throng the estuaries of the Chesapeake on the approach of cold weather.

Fisheries.—From the earliest period of her history, fisheries attracted the attention of the people of Maryland. Her waters swarm with fish of every variety and oysters and terrapin of superior flavor. The annual value of the sea food, fresh and canned, supplied by the Bay and its tributaries, amounts to \$10,020,000. Of this amount oysters alone contribute \$3,500,000.

Manufactures.—Maryland by reason of her proximity to the sources of production of the raw material, to the great coal fields, and of the great water-power she possesses in her swiftly flowing streams, her unequalled facilities in water carriage, and her complete railroad connections with every part of the country, engaged early and successfully in manufactures. They embraced nearly every species, textiles, iron and steel, lumber, paper and printing, chemicals, clay, glass and stone, metals, tobacco, clothing, vehicles, shipbuilding of wood, iron, and steel, and hand trades. The manufacturing plants are mostly established in Baltimore, and its vicinity, and the cities of Cumberland, Hagerstown, and Frederick, and the small towns of the central and northern parts of the State. In 1903, the number of manufacturing establishments in the State was 11,529; the capital invested in them was \$164,422,920; annual average number of employees, 108,325; value of the finished product, \$242,552,600; average annual wages, \$38,762,091. In Baltimore alone, there were in 1903, 6,717 manufacturing establishments with a capital of \$103,945,811, the annual value of whose product was \$164,945,811. In manufacturing industries, Baltimore ranks as seventh among the cities of the United States, being especially prominent in clothing, canning of fruit and vegetables, tobacco manufactures, and iron work.

Shipbuilding.—Living on the shores of the Bay and its estuaries, the ancient Marylander naturally took to boat and shipbuilding, and the

fast-sailing clipper ships of Baltimore were, before steam became the main motor power in propelling ships, famous for their swiftness, and carried the flag and commerce of the United States to every part of the world. In 1900, Maryland ranked as the fifth State in shipbuilding. The capital invested in this business was \$19,202,103, with a product valued at \$10,503,103. There are four large plants engaged in iron and steel shipbuilding in Baltimore and vicinity. A large one recently established at Sparrow's Point, 12 miles from Baltimore, is engaged as well in the manufacture of structural iron and steel. Its products in 1902 amounted in value to \$3,200,491, and it gives employment to 2,000 workmen.

Transportation.—The railroad mileage in the State is 1,300.07. The Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio systems own the greater part of it. The first railroad in the United States, and on which the first locomotive was run, was built in 1830 between Baltimore and Ellicott City. The first line of telegraph in the United States was constructed and operated in 1844 between Baltimore and Washington. There are 35 lines of railway, either centring or passing through Baltimore, or directly or indirectly, in connection with other roads, furnishing means of constant and rapid communication and intercourse with all the large cities of the Union and to every section of the country. Sixteen steamship and steamboat lines connect Baltimore with domestic and foreign ports.

Commerce.—The imports of merchandise at the port of Baltimore for 1900 aggregated in value, \$10,688,470; and the exports, \$11,462,168; giving a total foreign trade of \$22,150,638. The principal articles of export were oysters, tobacco, coal, petroleum, grain, sugar, cotton, cattle, and flour.

State Finances.—The net amount of the debt of the State after deducting productive stocks and the sinking fund is \$2,010,704.23. The total assessed value of property in the State is \$606,857,803; of the city of Baltimore, \$91,921,328; basis of taxation of the State outside of Baltimore, \$174,939,475. The rate of the State tax on 100 is 17 cents. The receipts of the State for the year 1900 amounted to \$2,622,493; balance in treasury, \$707,920; total, \$4,330,419; disbursements, \$3,480,534; cash balance in treasury, \$849,885.

Government.—The governor is elected for a term of four years, and receives a salary of \$4,500 per annum. Legislative sessions are held biennially in even years, beginning on the first Wednesday in January, and are limited in length to 60 days. The Legislature has 20 members in the Senate, and 91 in the House, each of whom receives \$5.00 per day. There are 6 Representatives in Congress. The State government in 1901 was Democratic.

The Judiciary.—The judiciary of the State is elective; the term of office is 15 years. The court of appeals, the highest tribunal, consists of eight judges, seven of whom are the chief judges, respectively, of the seven judicial districts into which the State is divided, and one from Baltimore. The governor designates the chief judge. The judicial system of Baltimore is regulated differently from that of the counties. The judiciary is composed of eight judges, constituting the supreme bench of the city.

Religion.—The strongest denominations in the State are Roman Catholic; Methodist Episcopal; Protestant Episcopal; Lutheran, General Synod; African Methodist; Methodist Protestant; Reformed; Methodist Episcopal, South; Presbyterian, North; and Regular Baptist, South. In 1900 there were reported 2,531 Evangelical Sunday Schools, with 32,903 officers and teachers, and 206,156 scholars.

Charities and Correction.—There is a Board of State Aid and Charities appointed by the governor. The State Insane Asylums are at Sykesville and Spring Grove. The State Penitentiary is located at Baltimore; also the House of Refuge for Boys, Saint Mary's Industrial School for Boys, Female House of Refuge, the School for the Blind, and School for the Colored Blind and Deaf, the State House of Correction for minor offenses against the law, located in Anne Arundel County, a State institution for education of the deaf and dumb in Frederick city. The Shepherd Asylum for the Insane, near Baltimore, established by Moses Shepherd.

Education.—In 1694, Governor Nicholson, the second royal Governor appointed by William and Mary, who had assumed the government of the Colony, established at Annapolis King William's College, which after the Revolution was changed into St. John's College, under which name it still exists. In 1750 Rev. Thomas Bacon established a manual training school in Talbot County, believed to be the first of the kind in the United States. In 1770 Eden Hall School was founded in Worcester County, and in 1784 Cokesbury College, under the patronage of the Methodist denomination, was established in Cecil County. In 1774, Charlotte Hall School was established under State authority, and still is a beneficiary of the State. In 1784, Washington College was founded at Chestertown, Kent County. The Western Maryland College for the education of the youth of both sexes was established in 1808 in Westminster, Carroll County. It receives an annual donation from the State of \$1,800. Under a series of acts of the General Assembly of the State, passed from time to time in compliance with the requirements of Art. VIII. of the Constitution of 1867, there has been gradually evolved the present excellent and uniform system of free public schools, with a State superintendent at its head, throughout the State, maintained by an adequate revenue raised by general taxation. In 1903 the expenditure for this purpose was \$734,683.05.

The fund thus raised is distributed by the comptroller among the counties and city of Baltimore, according to population. By an act passed in 1806, books for the pupils of the public schools are furnished free, and an annual tax is levied to meet this expenditure, which is \$150,000. Colored schools are maintained throughout the State at the public expense, and they share in the distribution of the school fund equally with the whites. In 1903, there were 2,357 schools in the State and 176 in Baltimore.

The Maryland Agricultural College, under the patronage of the State, is located in Prince George's County. While especially established for the education of youth in scientific agriculture, it gives tuition in other branches of knowledge, and in some of the mechanic arts. Attached to it is an experimental farm conducted

on a large scale. It has an annual donation of \$9,000 from the State. There is also an agricultural school for colored youth, supported in part by the State.

The public school system of the city of Baltimore is separate and distinct from that of the State. It was begun in 1829 with two schools, three teachers, and 269 pupils maintained by a system of local municipal taxation. In 1902, there were 129 schools in Baltimore, of which 18 were for colored pupils; 1,636 teachers and 66,399 pupils; of these, 10,018 were colored pupils. The amount of expenditure for the support of these schools in 1903 was \$1,401,267. In connection with this system of public schools in Baltimore is a high school or college for advanced pupils, which is authorized to confer academic degrees upon its graduates, and two female high schools, a polytechnic or manual training school, and a kindergarten and a female high school for colored children. The Woman's College of Baltimore City for the instruction of women in the higher branches of learning, established by Rev. John Goucher of the Methodist Church, commands a clientele from nearly every State in the Union. There are in Baltimore four medical schools with hospitals attached; one homœopathic institute, three law schools, and one dental college. Besides these public institutions there are in Baltimore and in several of the counties of the State private academies of high character and excellence for the education of youth of both sexes, conducted by masters of experience and learning. In 1886 the late Enoch Pratt established in Baltimore the Enoch Pratt Free Library with an endowment of \$1,058,000. The Mercantile Library is supported by private subscription. The Maryland Historical Society, founded in 1844, has a large library attached to it, especially valuable to students of history.

The existing system of public schools was inaugurated under the provisions of the new city charter, adopted in 1808, and is under the control of a board of school commissioners appointed by the mayor and city council. The board selects the superintendent.

Higher Education.—From 1690, the date of an event known in Maryland history as the Protestant revolution, by which the government of the colony was taken out of the hands of the Proprietary and transferred to the king of England, to the American Revolution of 1776, the instruction of Catholic youth by Catholic teachers was prohibited in Maryland by severe penalties. Catholic parents of wealth sent their sons and daughters to France or to the Netherlands for their education; those who could not afford to do this had to content themselves with tutors in their families. The Jesuit missionaries had secretly maintained, notwithstanding the prohibition against them, two schools for boys, one at Whitemarsh, Charles County, and one at Bohemia Manor in Cecil County. The American Revolution emancipated the Catholics of Maryland from the disabilities imposed by these intolerant laws. They were now free to educate their offspring without fear of fine or of forfeiture of property. The Reverend John Carroll, the first archbishop of Baltimore, at once devoted himself to provide for the educational wants not only of the Catholics, but of all others who should choose to avail themselves of the institutions he

established. In this work he had the good fortune to secure valuable aid from an unexpected quarter. The French Revolution had driven into exile a large number of ecclesiastics of the Roman Catholic faith. Many of these had taken refuge in southern Maryland, where they found homes in the Catholic families resident in that part of the State. These gentlemen the Archbishop of Baltimore called to his assistance in this work. Rev. John Dubourg, afterward Archbishop of New Orleans, and of Besançon, France, became president of Georgetown University, founded in 1780, Rev. Francis Nagot, who, on his voyage to this country, had as a companion the celebrated Chateaubriand, became president of St. Mary's College, founded in Baltimore in 1701, and the Rev. John Dubois, afterward first Archbishop of New York, became president of Mt. St. Mary's College, founded near Emmitsburg, Maryland, 1808. Associated with these distinguished ecclesiastics and scholars as professors in these institutions were several of their compatriots and fellow exiles. These gentlemen gave to these seats of learning a distinguished reputation which attracted a great number of students from other States and from other countries. They imparted not only a knowledge of the arts and sciences, but a culture and refinement which left an indelible impression on those who had the good fortune of receiving their instructions. These institutions still remain and carry on the work so auspiciously begun. St. John's Literary Institution was established in Frederick in 1830 by Rev. John McElroy, S. J., and was largely patronized. In 1852, Loyola College was founded in Baltimore by the Jesuits, an order which has a world-wide fame as educators of youth "in virtue and learning," to quote the language of an Act of the Colonial Assembly of 1671.

The celebrated Mrs. Eliza Seton, foundress of the Sisters of Charity in the United States, established a school near Emmitsburg for the education of women, in 1800. The Order of the Visitation established female schools in Georgetown, Baltimore, and Frederick; the Carmelites in Baltimore, and the Sisters of Notre Dame in Baltimore City and Baltimore County. The Christian Brothers began their great work in primary education in Baltimore, 1815. In 1875, Johns Hopkins University, named after its munificent founder, John Hopkins, was established in Baltimore. Though the youngest of our great universities, it has attained a distinguished rank among the great seats of learning of our country, and enjoys a high reputation abroad. The Johns Hopkins Hospital, connected with the Johns Hopkins University, is the medical department of that institution. It was endowed by the same generous benefactor. It is located in the eastern section of Baltimore, and the buildings cover several acres of ground. The members of its faculty occupy a high rank in the medical profession for their scientific attainments and experimental knowledge. In 1867 George Peabody founded in Baltimore the Peabody Institute, Library, and Conservatory of Music. The library furnishes unequalled facilities to students and scholars in the prosecution of original investigation. The Maryland Institute for the promotion of the mechanic arts was established in Baltimore in 1847.

Provincial History.—Maryland was settled by a body of Englishmen under the auspices of Cecilus Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore and the first Lord Proprietary of the Province, under a charter granted to him by Charles I. on 20 June 1632. The charter was originally intended to be granted to Sir George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, and father of Cecilus; but that nobleman dying on 15 April 1632, after the charter had been drawn up, but before it passed the great seal, it was issued to Cecilus, his eldest son, the heir to his title and estates, and also to his schemes of colonization in America. In deference to the request of the king the name of Terra Marice, the land of Mary, was given to the province, after the name of his queen, Henrietta Maria, the daughter of Henry IV. of France. Sir George Calvert (q.v.), as the author of the charter, and the protector of the Province of Maryland, may be regarded as its real founder. When he arrived in Virginia he had reason to anticipate a civil, if not a cordial, reception from the authorities and people of the colony on the brief visit he proposed making. He was promptly met by a Dr. Pott, who, in the absence of the Governor, Sir John Harvey, was acting in that capacity, and the council, with a tender of the oath of supremacy, which as a Catholic he could not take, and which it was known he could not take, and which they had no authority to require of him. He declined to take the oath, and leaving Lady Baltimore and his family in Virginia, he sailed for England. On his arrival he applied for a charter and a grant of land north of the Potomac. The application was successful notwithstanding the opposition of the agents of Virginia in London, among whom was William Claiborne, of whom we are to hear more directly. But before the charter passed the great seal, Sir George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, died, leaving his eldest son, Cecilus Calvert (q.v.) his heir and who was to become first Lord Proprietary of the Province of Maryland. Cecilus zealously proceeded to execute his father's wishes and to carry out his plans for colonization under the charter. In this he was greatly delayed and hampered by the agents of the Virginia colony in London. They insisted on their objections to the charter, but on appeal to the Lords Commissioners of Plantations, that body in July 1633 overruled the objections and decided in Lord Baltimore's favor, and recommended to both parties the cultivation of friendly relations and good correspondence between them. This recommendation Cecilus Calvert always obeyed, both by his instructions to the governor and councillors of the Province, and in his own conduct, a desire to pursue but his efforts in that direction met with no response on the part of the Virginia colonists.

The main and powerful objection urged by the Virginians to the Baltimore Charter was that it was an invasion of their colonial rights. At the time of the grant of the Maryland charter, Virginia had no objection to the charter of the London or Virginia Company had been accepted and annulled by an act of the King's Bench in 1609, when a provision was inserted for the people in the charter, but for the Baltimore grant was made. The objection on the ground was that the charter was untenable. For, whatever may be said of it

merits or demerits of that judgment, its legal effect to invest in the crown all right and title to the land granted in that charter to the company, and all civil and political authority and jurisdiction conferred on the corporation, could not be questioned. Virginia thenceforth became a royal colony, and the right of the crown to carve out of the territory, thus resumed, any grants of land it chose to make, and to invest the grantees with any civil or political authority it chose to bestow, could not be questioned. The judgment being that of the highest court in England was final and conclusive.

Nor were the inhabitants of Virginia at the time ill pleased with being relieved by that judgment of a government by a corporation, and erected into a royal colony. In 1643, when the question of a restoration of the charter of 1609 was agitated, the House of Burgesses of Virginia unanimously adopted and sent to the Committee on Plantations of the Privy Council an earnest remonstrance against the proposal, and nothing more was heard of it.

The boundaries of Maryland as laid down in the charter are as follows: Beginning at a point on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay, known as Watkins Point, and running thence easterly to the ocean; then by the ocean and Delaware Bay unto the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence by that parallel west to the true meridian of the first fountain of the Potomac; thence verging toward the south unto the farther bank of the said river, and following the same on the west and south to the mouth of said river; and thence across the bay to the place of beginning. On comparing the boundaries set forth in the charter with the present limits of the State, it will be seen that Maryland has suffered a very considerable curtailment of the territory granted by the charter. The charter limits embraced the present State of Delaware, a strip of southern Pennsylvania 15 miles in width and 150 miles in length, embracing the site of Philadelphia; and the valley between the north and south branches of the Potomac River; constituting an area equal in extent to one third of the existing territorial area of the State. Against these flagrant encroachments on their territory both on the north and the south, Cecilus Calvert and his son and successor, Charles, offered strong but ineffectual protest and resistances, owing to the disturbed condition of the colony during the greater part of their proprietaryship. The controversy with the Penns in regard to the northern boundary of the province—the 40th parallel of latitude, according to the Baltimore charter—was of long standing, and led to much acrimony between the parties to it, and to actual, but bloodless, conflicts between the inhabitants on the border of the two provinces, Maryland and Pennsylvania. In these conflicts Col. Thomas Cresap, the noted Indian fighter and Revolutionary officer, figured conspicuously on the part of Maryland. The controversy was finally settled in 1762 by a decree of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke in the case of Penn v. Baltimore, under which the present boundary line between these States was run and marked by two English surveyors, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon. This line, known as Mason and Dixon's line, subsequently became famous in our political annals as the dividing line between the free and the slave States.

In 1852, the General Assembly of Maryland

passed an Act conceding to Virginia all her right and title to the territory between the north and south branches of the Potomac. In 1877, a joint commission, appointed by Maryland and Virginia, determined the boundary line on the south between these States to be the Virginia or farther shore of the Potomac River at low-water mark; thus conceding the whole river to Maryland as her charter prescribed. The controversy concerning the strip of territory on the western frontier is still open and pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, between Maryland and West Virginia. Of the territory thus granted, the Lords Baltimore were created true and absolute Lords Proprietaries; they were invested with all the regal rights, jurisdictions, prerogatives, privileges, and franchises ever held or exercised by a bishop of Durham in the county of Durham. The Lord Proprietary could establish courts, appoint judges and all the executive officers of the Province from the governor to the constable of the hundred; establish ports; erect manors, and confer on the grantees the manorial rights recognized by English law, including the authority to hold courts baron and courts leet; could coin money; could appoint the members of the Governor's Council, which in time became the upper House of the General Assembly; could initiate all rules and ordinances for the government of the colony. Writs and indictments were in his name; he could pardon all crimes save treason. It was in the opinion of historians the most extensive grant of powers and jurisdiction that ever emanated from the English Crown, and made the Proprietary a quasi-sovereign within his domain. It was the grant of a palatinate. The charter was also a constitution of government securing to the colonists their rights as Englishmen.

Cecilus Calvert went zealously to work at once and organized an expedition consisting of about 300 persons, mostly Roman Catholics with their families and servants, and a considerable body of artisans and laborers. The expedition sailed from Cowes on board the Ark and Dove, on 22 Nov. 1633, being St. Cecilia's day. Two Jesuit missionaries, Fathers Andrew White and John Altham, accompanied the expedition. After a perilous voyage of four months, the colonists reached the mouth of the Potomac, and landed on an island they named Saint Clements, on 25 March 1634, the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and, according to the method of reckoning time then prevailing, the first day of the New Year. They erected a rude cross, and the Jesuit Fathers celebrated mass, and in the name of the King and of the Lord Proprietary, the colonists took possession of their new homes. Leonard Calvert, the brother of Cecilus, the commander of the expedition and the first governor of the Province, purchased from a tribe of Indians on the mainland a village and 30 square miles of contiguous territory. Here he established his capital and called it Saint Marie's. The colonists cultivated friendly relations with the aborigines, relations which were maintained almost uninterruptedly for the first 50 years of the colony's existence. The colonists erected a governor's house and a guard house, cultivated Indian maize, planted orchards and gardens, and soon Saint Marie's blossomed like a rose in the wilderness. But evil days were in store for them.

MARYLAND

William Claiborne, a member of the Virginia colony, and one of their agents in London, in opposing the grant of Maryland to Lord Baltimore, had while in England on that errand, obtained from Sir William Alexander, the secretary of state for Scotland, a license to trade to Nova Scotia, of which Alexander had acquired a grant. On his return to Virginia, he supplemented that license by another from the governor and council of Virginia to trade with Manhattan, the Dutch settlement, and New England. These were simple licenses to trade and contained no grant of land whatever. To facilitate his trade, he established a trading post on Kent Island in the Chesapeake Bay and within the limits of the grant about being made to Calvert. Lord Baltimore instructed Governor Calvert to require of Claiborne an acknowledgment of his authority, assuring him protection and security in whatever just rights he possessed. This Claiborne refused to do, and was supported in his refusal by the governor and council of Virginia to whom he referred the demand for advice. A controversy arose speedily ending in a conflict between the forces of Governor Calvert and an armed pinnace commanded by one of Claiborne's men. In this conflict lives were lost on both sides. Thus for the first time was American soil stained by English blood shed by English hands. Claiborne finally took refuge in Virginia, and Kent Island acknowledged the authority of the Lord Proprietary. The lords commissioners of plantations in 1638 ignored, on appeal, Claiborne's pretensions and sustained Lord Baltimore. One Richard Ingle, who seems to have had some connection with Claiborne, afterward invaded the Province with an armed force, took Saint Marie's, which he partially destroyed, compelled Governor Calvert to fly the province, and carried on for some time a general pillage of the inhabitants. Governor Calvert gathered a sufficient force of the colonists and compelled Ingle to desist from his piratical excursions and leave the Province.

The colony was now at peace, and owing to the genial climate, the fertile soil, favorable conditions of plantation, and the mild, tolerant and beneficent sway of the Proprietary and his government, it quickly attracted settlers and the population grew apace. This happy and prosperous condition of things continued for some years. In 1643 a colony of Puritans who had settled in Virginia, were expelled by the authorities of that colony for non-conformity in their religious worship with the Church of England. They took refuge in Maryland and solicited and obtained from the governor a large tract of land on the Severn where they made a settlement and named it Providence.

In 1650 they availed themselves of the Revolution in England, by which the government in church and state was overthrown by the Protector Cromwell, to start a revolution of their own in the Province alleging as the grounds thereof that their consciences would not permit them to swear allegiance to a Catholic proprietary, or to allow the celebration of the mass and of the rites of a Catholic Church where they could prevent them, and they accordingly set up a government of their own. Governor Stone, who had succeeded Leonard Calvert, himself a Protestant and a sympathizer with the Parliamentary party in England, marched with a force to put down

the revolt. He was defeated by the Puritans, himself and several others captured. The commander of the Puritans organized a drum-head court-martial, condemned Governor Stone and the prisoners to death, and did execute four of them. Governor Stone was saved by the refusal of the soldiers to execute the order of their commander for his assassination. The rebels then appealed to Cromwell for the ratification of their acts. The Protector sustained them in the usurpation of the government of the Proprietary, but refused to sanction their attempt to rob him of his property. On the restoration of Charles II. to the throne, the usurpation ended and the Lord Proprietary's government was re-established. Cecilus Calvert died in 1675, and was succeeded by his son Charles, the third Lord Baltimore and the second Proprietary of the Province. Cecilus has expended £40,000, a very large sum for that period, on the colony, and his rule had been marked by singular good sense, practical judgment, a liberal and enlightened policy on the subject of religious freedom, care and solicitude for the rights and interests of those one might call his subjects. Charles followed generally the example of his father in the government of the colony. Full representative government became firmly established, the governor and his council constituting the Upper House and delegates elected from the counties forming the Lower House of the Assembly. Between these Houses there was occasional friction on the subject of taxation, the dues claimed by the Lord Proprietary and the administration of the affairs of the land office by his lordship's agents.

In 1680, on the occasion of the expulsion of James II. and the accession of William and Mary to the throne of England, there occurred in the Province what is known as the Protestant revolution. The government of the colonies was taken out of the hands of Charles, Lord Baltimore; but his proprietary rights were not disturbed; although efforts to do so were made by some of the inhabitants. In 1715, on the death of Charles, Benedict Leonard, his son, succeeded both to the governmental authority of the colony as well as to his proprietary rights, Benedict having become a member of the Church of England. Benedict lived but a few months, and was succeeded by Charles II., and fifth Baron of Baltimore, who, dying 24 April 1751, was succeeded by Frederick, the sixth Lord Baltimore and the fifth Lord Proprietary. Frederick died in 1771, leaving no legitimate off-spring. He devised the Province by will to his natural son, Henry Harford, who was the sixth and last Proprietary of Maryland. The American Revolution in 1776 terminated forever all royal authority as well as proprietary rule over Maryland.

State History.—Under the 16th section of the charter to Cecilus Calvert, Maryland enjoyed a special exemption from all taxation by the British government. But she promptly cast in her lot with her sister colonies in the struggle for independence. She sent 20,000 of her best sons to the Continental army under Washington, who distinguished themselves by their gallantry and good conduct. While Maryland by her delegates participated in the deliberations of the Continental Congress and answered its requisitions for men and money, she persistently declined signing the Articles of Confederation

until the States of Virginia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, North Carolina and Georgia, which claimed the territory west of the Alleghany Mountains, should surrender that territory and all claim and title to it, whether well or ill founded to the United States in Congress assembled, to be held by that body as the common patrimony of all the states, and to form in time, in the language of the resolution of her General Assembly, "free, convenient and independent states." This surrender was ultimately made, and Maryland signed the articles on 1 March 1781. Thus was a National public domain secured to the United States. It was for the government of this territory that the celebrated ordinance of 1787 was framed.

Maryland was the seventh State to join the American Union under the existing Constitution of the United States. She ceded in 1790 to the United States the territory on which Washington, the capital of the Nation, now stands. In the War of 1812 Maryland was the theatre of extensive military and naval operations on the part of Great Britain against the United States. A large force of British troops under the command of General Ross, supported by a fleet operating in the Bay and the Potomac River, and commanded by Admiral Cockburn, invaded Maryland, captured Washington, destroyed the public buildings, including the Capitol, and then marched to the capture of Baltimore. The Maryland troops under Gen. Smith and Gen. Stricker met the British troops at North Point, 12 miles from Baltimore City and defeated them with the loss of their commander, and the simultaneous attack by the British fleet on Fort McHenry that defended the entrance to the city by water, was repulsed. It was during this engagement between the fleet and the fort, that Francis Scott Key, who was on board the British fleet as a prisoner, wrote the National anthem, the "Star-Spangled Banner." Had Baltimore been captured, Philadelphia, the next point of attack, would probably have fallen. A column of British troops would have entered the North from Canada, and have effected or attempted to effect, a junction with the victorious British army, while the Western frontier, from the Lakes to the Gulf, would have been aflame with an insurrection of the hostile Indian tribes instigated by British emissaries. The defeat at North Point and Fort McHenry frustrated this dangerous scheme. Maryland sent several regiments to the Mexican War, and many of her sons fell on the field of honor while gallantly leading their regiments. During the Civil War sentiment in Maryland as in the other border States, was divided. But while a majority of her citizens sympathized with the South, the State did not secede. Many of her sons joined the Confederate army, while others enlisted in the Federal regiments. Since Maryland became a State she has had four constitutions; one adopted in 1776, one in 1851, one in 1864, and the last and present one adopted in 1867. In the year 1880, Baltimore (q.v.) celebrated its 150th anniversary with a week of festivities, and in 1884 the 250th anniversary of the landing of the colonists was celebrated. In 1891, a monument was erected to Leonard Calvert, the first governor, on the site of the old city of Saint Mary's, the first capital of the State, of which scarcely a trace remains.

Religious Toleration in Maryland.—The subject of religious toleration in Maryland has given rise to much discussion and controversy as to its origin, and to whom belongs the honor of originating it. The fact that religious freedom prevailed in the colony from its foundation in 1634 to the Protestant revolution in 1690 with a brief interruption during the Puritan usurpation in 1650-60, is not denied. During this period there was no established church, no taxation for the support of one, no compulsory attendance on its services. There was perfect equality before the law for all Christian denominations. After that revolution, in 1692, the Church of England was established by an act of the Provincial Legislature, although the members of that Church were greatly outnumbered by Roman Catholics, Dissenters and Quakers. By this act conformity with its worship, and the use of the Book of Common Prayer in every chapel or place of worship in the Province, were prescribed; and an annual tax of 40 pounds of tobacco was levied on all the inhabitants for the support of the Church. In 1702, Presbyterians, Quakers, and other non-conformists were relieved of some of the disabilities and burdens imposed by the act, but those imposed on Catholics remained. The penal statutes of England against the profession and practice of the Roman Catholic faith were made operative in Maryland by several acts of the General Assembly of the province, especially by the act of 1718, which incorporated bodily into the legislation of the colony the proscriptive statutes of 11 and 12 William III. Under this intolerant legislation several Roman Catholic families left the Province and took refuge in Pennsylvania, under the milder rule of the Penns; and in 1750 Charles Carroll, grandfather of the Carroll of Carrollton, went to France to obtain from Louis XV. a grant of land in the Louisiana territory to which to remove the Roman Catholics of Maryland as a body. In this he did not succeed and the Catholics remained in the province. This religious intolerance continued to the period of the American Revolution.

Some writers have attributed this early toleration to the charter of Charles I. to Cecilius Calvert, and have therefore attributed the honor of originating it to that monarch, the friend of Laud and Strafford, and during the early part of whose reign Roman Catholics and non-conformists were equally proscribed. The statement of this claim on behalf of Charles I. bears its own refutation. Besides, the charter remained the fundamental law of the Province during both the tolerant and intolerant periods of its history, and it gave no shield or protection to the Roman Catholics persecuted for their faith during the latter period, or during the brief regime of the Puritans in 1650-60. It is plain, therefore, that the honor does not belong to Charles I. and that toleration is not to be found in the provisions of the Charter.

The originators of this liberal and enlightened policy of religious toleration were Sir George Calvert and his son Cecilius, and to them and to them only, belongs the honor of its origin. When Sir George visited his Province of Avalon in Newfoundland in 1627-8, just after his conversion to the Roman Catholic Church, he erected a Roman Catholic Chapel and a Protestant place of worship at the same time, and secured for the latter the ministrations of one

Rev. Erasmus Stourton. This divine, on his return to England, lodged an information against Lord Baltimore for permitting the celebration of the mass in his colony. If prosecuted, this charge would have subjected Calvert, under the law of England, to a heavy fine, one half of which would have gone to the Reverend informer, and to imprisonment. But owing perhaps to the favor of the king, or to the influence of powerful friends at court, the prosecution came to naught.

Cecilus Calvert was 19 years of age, when, with his father and family, he became a Roman Catholic. The change of faith of father and son in the face of the intolerant laws and the still more intolerant sentiments of the times, furnish indisputable testimony to the sincerity of their convictions. They sacrificed station, honors, offices. Both had been conscientious Protestants; they were now become equally conscientious Roman Catholics. No two men in England were so capable as this father and son, to feel and realize by their experience—and their observation, as well—for it was the era of the Thirty Years' war with all its horrors—the wrong, the injustice, the folly and the crime of religious persecution; and they resolved that in any colony where they should hold sway, they would have none of it. This noble resolve Cecilus afterward faithfully and religiously adhered to throughout his long and eventful career, as Lord Proprietary, notwithstanding strong provocations and the free hand he had to abandon this enlightened and liberal policy he inaugurated in Maryland, if he had chosen to do so; certainly as to the large body of dissenters and non-conformists with the Church of England.

In his first instructions for the government of the Colony, given to his brother Leonard on the sailing of the expedition, he enjoined this policy on him, and repeated this injunction in subsequent instructions. These instructions Leonard, sharing no doubt the sentiments of his father and brother, faithfully carried out in his able administration of the affairs of the Province.

In 1649, Lord Baltimore, exercising his right under the charter to initiate legislation, sent to Governor Calvert a body of sixteen laws to be submitted to, and enacted by, the Assembly. Among them was the celebrated Toleration Act of 1649. If not actually drawn up by Lord Baltimore himself, this Act was drawn up at his dictation. The Roman Catholic phraseology of some of the names used, and the identity of the language with that of the instructions previously sent out by him on this subject, leave no doubt on this point. "Whereas," is the noble preamble to this Magna Charta of religious liberty, "the enforcing of the human conscience in matters of religion hath frequently fallen out to be of dangerous consequence in those commonwealths, in which it hath been practised, and for the more quiet and peaceable government of this Province, and the better to preserve mutual love and amity amongst the inhabitants thereof, be it enacted that no person or persons whatsoever, within this Province professing to believe in Christ Jesus, should, from henceforth, be in any ways troubled, molested or discomfited for or on respect of his or her religion, nor in the free exercise thereof, nor in any way compelled to the belief or exercise of any other religion against

his or her consent.⁹ For any violation of this act, a fine was to be imposed and the offender was made liable to a civil suit for damages at the instance of the party injured. The act did not long remain on the statute book. When the Puritans overthrew the Proprietary's government in 1650, they convened a new Assembly. To this Assembly Roman Catholics were declared to be ineligible, and were not allowed to vote for members of it. The first thing this Assembly did was to repeal the act of 1649, and to pass one in lieu of it, which contained this provision, "That, none who profess and exercise the Papistic religion, commonly known by the name of the Roman Catholic religion, can be protected in this Province, by the laws of England, formerly established and yet unrepealed, nor by the government of the commonwealth of England. But are to be restrained from the exercise thereof;" of which all persons concerned were required to take notice. By a subsequent clause of this act it was provided "that all persons who professed faith in Christ Jesus . . . shall not be restrained . . . provided that this liberty shall not be extended to popery or prelacy."⁹ This excluded Roman Catholics and Episcopalians. The contrast between the acts of 1649 and 1654 is striking. On the restoration of the Proprietary to his government in 1660, the first thing done was to repeal this law and put the act of 1649 again on the statute book; and there it remained until, as a result of the Protestant revolution in 1660, it was again repealed and followed by a body of severe and stringent laws against Roman Catholics, which made the Proprietary himself as long as he remained a Catholic, and the Catholic Colonists the only outlaws for conscience sake in a Province, opened by their liberality to the professors of every Christian Creed. This condition of things continued until 1776. In the Declaration of Rights which pre-aced the first Constitution of the State of Maryland adopted in that year, the principle of religious liberty announced for the first time in 1649 was enlarged and proclaimed as the inalienable right of the citizen, and a part of the fundamental law.

Population.—Maryland had a population in 1700 of 310,728; (1850), 583,034; (1870), 780,844; (1890), 1,012,360; (1900), 1,488,041. In 1900 the negro population was 235,094; foreign born, 93,834. The principal cities are Baltimore (pop. 508,957); Cumberland (17,428); Hagerstown (13,591); Frederick (6,206); and Annapolis (qv.) 3,525.

The Press.—There are six daily papers published in Baltimore: 'The Sun,' established in 1837; 'The American,' established in 1704; 'The Herald'; 'The German Correspondent'; 'The Daily Record,' morning papers; 'The News'; 'The World,' afternoon papers; three weekly papers, 'The Catholic Mirror'; 'The Methodist Protestant'; and 'The Telegram.' Every county town has two newspapers.

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